

## DRAWS THE LINE ON PAY INCREASE

Clerk Fails to See Why  
Congress Should Dis-  
criminate.

Cost of Living the Same  
for One as for the  
Other.

Excepts to the Opinion of  
Serenio Payne on the  
Pay of Clerks.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

In the light of your editorial on "Two Needs of the Departments," I do not see how any Government clerk can fail to be grateful to you for the word in his behalf, and a strong word at that. I am one of that body of men who deprecate any public criticism of Congress because of their neglect of us, but I believe that, as a body, we are a little riled.

There are one or two points, however, that stand out so prominently that I fall to see how any Government clerk or merchant can pass them idly by. I understand that the Hon. Serenio Payne is one of the best-informed men in Congress, and in that event, perhaps, he will have a ready answer for the questions I have in mind. If not, I and others have a suspicion that he is traveling on an unmerited reputation.

Inasmuch as Congress is of the opinion that the "cost of living in Washington" has so increased that they cannot exist on \$5,000 a year; that a 50 per cent increase (\$2,500) is added to their income (a promotion given) by themselves on a rising vote, why they say that the Government clerk (as evidenced by the remarks of the Hon. Serenio Payne) is getting about what he deserves? That same Congressman pay their toll to the same grocer, baker, coal man, and landlord that the Government clerk does? Do they get any reduced rates because they are Congressmen? Most assuredly, no. We are all in the same boat. Then, why is not the Government clerk justly entitled to his little raise of 20 per cent on an average salary of \$1,500 (or \$300) as the Congressman is to \$2,500, or 50 per cent on his salary of \$5,000. Note the difference, please, between \$2,500 and \$500. It is only \$2,000 in favor of the Congressman. Is not the same rule applicable to both cases?

Why the Shylock's Prosper.  
Now, as to the cost of living for the Government clerk. Can you obtain a six-room house in a small neighborhood for less than \$25? Are not your gas bills in the neighborhood of \$2? Don't your table or board, as the case may be, amount to \$30 a month? How about your milk bill? Is it not \$1.50 a week for a six-room house in this town that has a furnace that burns less than one and a half-thirds tons of coal a month in winter at \$1.50 a ton? How about your servants, doctors, wearing apparel, car fare, and other necessities? Figure out yourself and how much have you left of a salary of \$1,500, \$1,800, or even \$1,200? Where will you find one \$1,200 man or over, how many men do you find under? I am married, I ought to know. Is it any wonder that the loan companies of this District are thriving and the installment houses report a fine business? We are constantly denying ourselves necessities—not luxuries—to keep even.

As a class, we are supposed to keep ourselves neatly dressed, and to be gentlemen in every sense that is defined in the dictionary. Else how do we expect to succeed and get promotions. All that costs money.

Question of Promotion.

"Clerks can be promoted. Congressmen can't." Isn't that a lovely excuse? Why not be square and turn it around? Congressmen can promote themselves (by a rising vote), but clerks cannot. I am sure that as a body we are grateful for everything that Congress does for us and as a body we have no equal in faithful and conscientious work. But it seems that Congress is looking through double-ended glasses that reflect \$2,500 on one side (when they stand up) and nothing on the other, yet the glass is pointed at one object. The utter foolishness of making any comparison between Congressmen and clerks is apparent to every familiar with the situation. Practically every Congressman is a lawyer or professional man, or has such prestige from the nature of things that if he is defeated for a seat in our legislative hall he is always able to obtain remunerative employment outside. His very contact with the outside world is helpful and beneficial to him. How about the Government clerk? He is appointed after an examination that taxes his intellectual faculties (see civil service requirements), the entrance salary of which is usually \$800 or less. He is a man of plugging he may get \$1,000 or \$1,200. Appearance counts a great deal, and a powerful factor in going up. Yet appearance and finish cost money. His duties are routine, and in from three to five years he is down in the ruts of his predecessors. Keep a clerk in the Government departments five years and turn him loose. What will he command in wages? We know. The business men of Congress know. Start the same man in a business house and give him five years of as conscientious work as he has given the Government. What would he amount to at the end of that time. His value would have increased.

Points From Experience.

Take an instance of which I know personally. In one place, out of ten stenographers, one gets \$1,200, most of them \$1,000, and some get \$900. All are of equal ability as regards stenography. The \$200 man can do the work of the \$1,200 man with equal satisfaction. The \$1,200 man does the least work. He has only been there a little longer than some of the others. I speak from experience.

But, Mr. Editor, I could fill a book on this subject. The main question I have to ask is, Why don't Congress relieve us for the present and provide for an investigation which will eventually straighten out matters? The investigation can take place at once, while the relief will be most gratefully received, not alone by the clerks, but by their faithful wives and the children. It means shoes, clothes, better food, and an indulgence in some necessities that are more or less denied us at the present time.

A CLERK.

NOMINATING TEACHERS  
FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL

Fifth grade principals of the Washington public schools will hold a meeting Friday, and primary teachers will meet Monday, February 18, for the purpose of presenting names of teachers to be elected to the Teachers' Advisory Council. The meeting will be held in the High School Hall.

## Nothing Was Doing But Fun With Jolly Saengerbunders In Annual Foolish Session

Prince and Princess Carnival Celebrate Their  
Silver Wedding With Mrs. Kattzenjammer and  
Other Notables Present as Guests.

Five hundred members, of the Washington Saengerbund, with their invited guests, enjoyed five hours of genuine original German humor, in the club house of the organization, 214 C street northwest, last night. There was not a dull minute during the entire "foolish session."

The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-fifth annual carnival, or the Silver Wedding of Prince and Princess Carnival. It was a royal function in which everyone present participated with a keen, rollicking abandon characteristic of the German fun-loving spirit. Probably one-half of the big audience that filled the banquet hall was composed of handsome young maids and dignified matrons.

Frank Claudy, who, for a quarter of a century has presided on all similar occasions, was the guiding spirit, directing the fun and sprung surprise after surprise that swept the crowd with rounds of applause, making the longest session of the "fools" the most enjoyable event in the history of the club. Everything done and said was treated with a view to its humorous side, yet at the same time there was a vein of seriousness that characterized several of the speeches.

Arrival of the Little Council.

The session opened with a grand march of the Narren, or Little Council, headed by Frank Claudy and composed of these members: Charles H. Bauman, Anton Leuch, Fred Carl, A. F. Joes, H. A. Scheuerman, Leo Zwiessler, Paul Brandstet, and Louis Faber. They marched to the stage to the strains of popular music from Donch's band. Following the officers came the principal characters of the celebration of the silver wedding. The band played Lohegrin's wedding march, while the jesters, Henry H. Naolda and George Stern, led the procession to the stage at Prince Carnival, represented by William Hahenemann. Two pages, a son and daughter of Mrs. Carl, carried the long train of the wedding dress. This reception over, Germania clad in the national colors of Germany, and preceded by color bearer Arthur S. Blum, entered Mrs. O. Lousau taking the part of Germania; then came Columbia, garbed in our national colors, represented by Mrs. H. Rayermann, and preceded by John P. Redeker as color bearer. The arrival of the German and national colors caused wild enthusiasm. Miss Sophie Nussbaum represented Queen of Sol, Albert Lepper took the character of the clown.

The formal ceremonies were followed by the real fun. Simon Wolf delivered a very humorous address, in which he said, "We protest against and defy those people who would shake our individual and personal rights and appetites and try to legislate virtue into our hearts. They can't do it, and shall not do it. The abolition of the cantons from the United States Army tells its own story, to which you are led by the regrettable sight of two great national statesmen being gridironed would not have occurred."

A Limit to Foolishness.

He promised the audience that, while the people of Washington were very foolish, they did not want prohibition, and while Congress was likewise foolish it would never pass the Webber bill.

Mr. Wolf, referring to the possibility of war with Japan, said that every German-American in the country could be depended upon should such an event, or any similar one with any country, occur, to be found standing up for the defense of the Republic of their adoption.

Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri won his audience from the start by saying that he had been a "foolish" meeting at the Capitol that day when the body had seriously considered the anti-tipping bill.

"Stuck" for a Collect Telegram.

Judge Claudy read this telegram from President Roosevelt that took the house by storm: "Congratulations of myself and Booker T. Washington on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foolish session of the Washington Saengerbund. I have ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to hand you a lemon, or, rather, a trophy as an appreciation of the humor and wit which you are lending to the world. This city. As a further mark of my regard I have sent this telegram collect."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a conservative speech and was "handed a lemon" in the shape of what Judge Claudy termed a "silver service." It was a tin water with half a dozen tin cups and measures on it.

Speech by Mrs. Kattzenjammer.

The other speakers of the evening were Chris Heurich, John Waldman, president of the association, and President Rockefeller of the Washington Waron Society; F. G. Dietrich, Mrs. Fred Carl of the Woman's Society; Harry Minister, G. W. Spier, Albert Lepper as Mrs. Kattzenjammer and her two boys, Fritz and Hans; Louis Faber, Fred Carl, Herbert Levy and others.

Telegrams, letters and presents were received from a number of German societies all over the country, including two from the old country.

At the conclusion of the "Foolish Session" the members and guests enjoyed a lunch. The gathering did not disperse until the small hours of the morning.

HURLED FROM TOBOGGAN.

COASTER'S LEG IS BROKEN

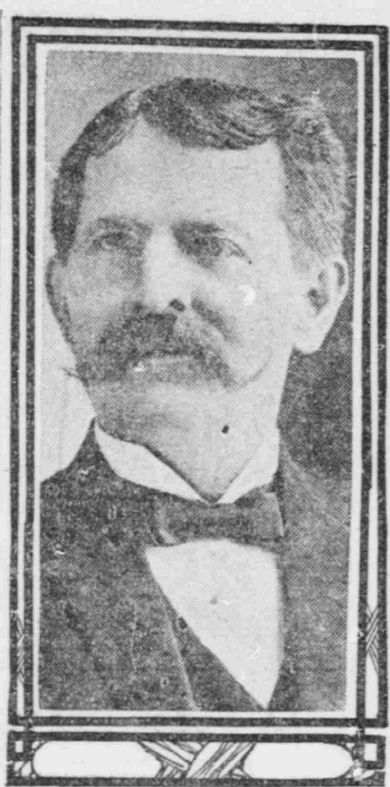
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—Hurled from a toboggan, at the foot of the hill in Lincoln Park, one man's leg was broken and six other men were badly bruised.

JIM JEFFORDS GETS

HIS FROM JEANNETTE

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.—Jim Jeffords took a terrible beating from Joe Jeannette last night, and was finally knocked out in the seventh round by a hurricane left hook to the jaw that would have smashed an iron door. Eleven times previous to this the white boxer was sent to the floor by the blows of his colored adversary.

He was apparently outclassed at all stages of the game. After the first round Jeannette hit him when and where he pleased. The second round Jeffords was floored twice, and after the sixth and seventh he went down, at last, six times, barring the knockout.



JOHN WALDMAN,  
President of the Washington Saengerbund.

## CLAIM \$2,097,796 FOR PERSONAL TAX

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A first step has been taken in the legal fight of Cook county for the back taxes levied on the estate of Marshall Field.

The action consisted in the filing of the petition of John R. Thompson, county treasurer, asking the probate court for an order on the executors of the estate to pay the county personal property taxes to the amount of \$2,097,796.

This amount represents the taxes claimed on personal property said to have been omitted in assessments made during the eight years from 1899 to 1906.

THE LIGHTEST OF ZEPHYRS.  
If the airship is to take the place of the passenger trains at an early date, as the Providence Journal claims to believe, only think what a slight puff of wind would be required to waft it over Rhode Island.

## THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, many fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney and bladder remedy is so readily realized, it stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Wilson, Conn., Feb. 18th, 1906.

Dear Sir: "A man could not be in any worse condition than I was with kidney and bladder troubles. I suffered with several sorts of diseases and one physician told me I had Bright's disease and that I would not live over six months. I told me it was call stones. I had severe pains in my kidneys all the while, could not sleep over, would be pained, could not lie back was weak and dizzy, my urine was as thick as cream and it would scald me something dreadful. I had to get up many times in the night to urinate.

I took Swamp-Root and today I am a well man and never felt better. All of my troubles have gone and show no signs of returning. I take my oath that Swamp-Root put me where I am today and I can prove it by acquaintances." Very truly yours, E. H. RAND.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in Washington Times. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

## PERRY RESIGNS AS BOARD COUNSEL

Mr. Lerner Succeeds to  
Place in the Washington  
Trade Organization.

R. Ross Perry tendered his resignation yesterday afternoon as general counsel of the Washington Board of Trade and as a director of the board. He gave as his reason for the resignation that his professional duties are becoming so arduous that he has not time enough to attend to all the outside claims upon him.

The resignation was submitted to the board of directors of the Board of Trade, which voted to accept his resignation as counsel, but by a rising vote refused to accept his resignation as a director.

John R. Lerner, by a unanimous vote, was elected counsel of the board.

No definite action was taken on the proposition to erect a building which is to be the home of the Board of Trade, although this was discussed in a general way.

## COLUMBIA SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Election of officers and resolutions of regret at the death of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, a charter member of the association, was the business of importance at the annual meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, which was held in the banquet hall of the Shoreham last night.

The following officers were elected: Justice Alexander B. Hagner, of the District Supreme Court, president; Amos W. R. Spofford, first vice president; Justice Job Barnard, of the District Supreme Court, second vice president; W. H. Dennis, treasurer; Michael I. Weller, corresponding secretary; Mary Stevens Beall, recording secretary; James F. Hood, curator, and W. A. Means, chronicler. Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, E. Francis Riggs, and W. B. Bryan were made the board of managers.

## VETERANS COMMEMORATE LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY

The twenty-eighth birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated last night by the Soldiers Union of the First Congregational Church and Burnside Post at a joint meeting in the First Congregational Church. Among the speakers were Major Romeyn, the Rev. C. W. Gallagher, of Rust Hall, and others.

## GIVES \$1,000 VERDICT AGAINST THE B. & O.

James A. McCaghey, administrator of the estate of Morris L. McCaghey, has been awarded a verdict for \$1,000 in Circuit Court, No. 2, against the Baltimore and Ohio railway. The plaintiff was the father of Morris McCaghey, who was killed in the recent Terra Cotta wreck. The amount sued for was \$10,000.

## "Many Duties Excessive;" Spooner Surprises Senate

Indication That Senator Swings Into Line With  
Wisconsin Tariff Revision Sentiment—Army  
Bill Debate Elicits Statement.

The most striking development of yesterday afternoon's debate on the army bill in the Senate was a declaration by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin that he deemed many of the schedules of the Dingley tariff excessive and detrimental.

Senator Spooner's announcement that he is not a stand-patter is considered of no little political significance. Lately all the Republicans on the Wisconsin delegation who are to return to the Sixtieth Congress, with the exception of Representative Jenkins, signed a petition for a caucus on the tariff. The tariff revision sentiment in Wisconsin is pronounced, but Senator Spooner has not been considered in line with it. His utterance of yesterday afternoon are taken to indicate that he has determined to support revision and take his stand with the majority of his party in Wisconsin. They are also taken to mean that he has determined to make a fight for another term in the Senate against the opposition of the La Follette faction.

The tariff discussion arose in connection with the debate on the amendment to the army bill authorizing the railroad to give reduced rates and the Government to accept them for the transportation of troops and military supplies, and for officers and the members of their families.

"Government, the People."

This amendment led to the contention by Senator Aldrich that the Government ought to pay the same as individuals for whatever it obtained. To this Senator Spooner did not agree. He declared the Government was the people, and it was wrong to look at the Government as an entity by itself. Senator Aldrich cited, in support of his idea of what the proper policy was in such matters, the fact that, since 1892, Congress had required the Government to pay duty on articles brought into this country for its use. Before 1890 such articles were admitted free.

Senator Spooner would not admit this policy was right. He asked whether the statesman who conducted the affairs of the republic before 1890 were wrong, or those of today were wrong, in their response to questions from Senator Aldrich.

In this connection, he declared his belief that many of the present duties were excessive. "We have had a policy for a great many years to protect American industries by the levying of adequate duties. I have been in favor of that policy. I have always supported it. I am in favor of it now, although I think a great many of the duties are excessive, and therefore detrimental because they are excessive."

Amendment Lost.

In the end, the amendment was stricken from the bill on a point of order.

The Senate finally passed the bill, carrying an appropriation of \$31,600,000, or about the amount reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and an increase of approximately \$9,000,000 over the House bill. The increase is largely for the carrying out of the new measure to enlarge and increase the efficiency of the artillery.

Senator Hale raised a point of order against the Dick amendment, increasing by 20 per cent the pay of officers and enlisted men.

Amendments were accepted to provide for the efficiency of the army, as follows: For Gen. John Stark, at Manchester, N. H., \$40,000; for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, at Guilford Court House, N. C., \$15,000; for Gen. James Schriver, at Midway, Ga., \$5,000.

An amendment was put on the bill, on motion of Senator Clark, placing William H. Crook on the retired list as major. Mr. Crook was a private in the civil war, and has been employed at the White House ever since.

MRS. M'LEAN APPOINTS

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has appointed chairmen of various committees for the forthcoming congress of the society which will be held in April.

Reception, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry; entertainment, Mrs. Charles H. Y. Terry; program, Mrs. Alexander Patton; credentials, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; transportation, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry; press, Mrs. Ellen Sperry Mussey; house, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, and music, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

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I was practically helpless and bed-ridden for many years from a double rupture. I wore innumerable different kinds of trusses and appliances, some of them were tortuous, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture in its proper place. The doctors told me I could not expect to have it entirely healed unless I would consent to a surgical operation. I feared them all, however, and cured myself completely and permanently by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will gladly send the cure free by mail to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today. I will send the cure by return mail postpaid.

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and equipment adjoining the Academy of Music were not damaged. Day and night sessions will continue as before the fire.

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25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered, \$3.20  
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